The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
DAVIED JACOBS.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,
HENRY E. SCOTT.

For House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

Check.

Vote for Canaday, he made the best Mayor this city ever had, and he will make the best Congressman we have had for many years. He will help his own town you can depend upon it.

How Many.

How many poor white men has our Democratic board of county commissioners made places for? How many has our Democratic city government made? And how many good places have they made for their own class of society, those who are too good to work with their hands.

Attention.

Let any man who from pecuniary reasons is afraid to vote, stay away from the polls and not vote against his convictions if he does not vote for them.

Hear This.

There is not business man or farmer in North Carolina whose interests would not be injured by free trade. Many branches of industry would be ruined by it; and yet Colonel Green says he will vote for it if elected to congress. Because Col. G. represents a class who never worked a day in their lives, and wear fine clothes, &c., &c., which now pay the duty instead of saddling it on our working people.

Very Important.

Any person desiring to vote a folded ticket has the right to do so, and they can do it this way: Fold up your tickets, hand them to the poll holder and tell him what they are, so he shall not open them to find out. Hand him one at a time, say "this is for congress, this is for judges, this for county officers, &c." He has no right to open them, if they go wrong they do not count unless they tally.

Read This!

There are a number of gentlemen in this city who are determined to see the election law thoroughly carried out, and to this end will interest themselves to see that offenders are brought speedily to justice.

Let it be known if any man attempts to threaten or impede you in exercising your privilege to vote as you see fit.

To the Hard-Fisted.

Working men, next Tuesday is your chance to show that though you do not wear kid gloves, nor stand on McIlhenny's corner, and do earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, that you are a factor, and an important one in the body politic.

Col. Green says: "I utterly despise and repudiate American mechanics and protection for American manufacturers.

Ransom's Speech.

We appeal to every fair-minded white man who heard Senator Ransom's speech, and who knows the colored people, to refute the cowardly, unsalled for assault upon the colored men.

We heard one very prominent Democrat say that he would not have used such expressions about a race of dogs. We understand that Senator Ransom requested that his language should not be reported.

Vote For Canaday

Because he is a working man.

Because he is a true man.

Because he will help a hard working man.

Because he has no false pride.

Because he can do something for our city and coast.

Because he is one of yourselves.

Because he was a gallant soldier, and brave men are seldom mean.

Sham Exposed.

Do not be scared by the negro rule sham. Remember that the Democratic Legislature appointed colored magistrates in one of your wards when white men's names had been sent in to them for these positions. If the "bloods" can stand it you can. The negro will not harm you by his vote, it is the high-toned gentry who holds office his vote injures, and that is why they hate him, as they will you, when you do not do as they say.

Ransom, the negro hater, says that "Canaday was one of the bravest men in his command. He never flinched in any emergency, he never shirked his duty, he went in at the beginning and come out last." How many of the loud talkers and bomb-proof hunters, who infest our street corners, can show such a record.

Remember Butchers.

As soon as the election is over you will all be hustled into the New Market house. You would have been there now, but for the 7th of November being so close at hand. When you vote do not fail to remember who caused it.

Oh, My.

The Liberals were very hopeful of success until they learned that Shackelford was on the war path, and then they just wilted. They could stand Staples's taffy, Ransom's negro harangue, Vance's funny business, Moise's well turned empty periods, and even Col. Hall's old time remembrances, but but when the silver-tongued orator from Onslow took the road they collapsed. The idea of any ordinary mind being proof against the logic of the man who held the house of representatives spell bound by his flashes of oratory (printed on the record,) was out of the question. The jig is up, the campaign will wind up with Shackelford, and Shackelford will wind up, politically, with the campaign. Ta, ta, Shack.

Private.

Green to E. D. Hall, Nov. 8th. I do not care who is elected, so I am nominated. As the old "Reb" said at Appomattox, "hurrah for our side, if we did get whipped."

Consider.

Every workingman, white and black wants Canaday for congress. We have, tried aristocracy, it got us nothing for 17 years, let us now try a little home-spun.

Supervisors.

The U. S. Supervisors appointed for the polls are selected one from each party. Such Democrats as T. C. Lewis, S. H Fishblate, and men of like character have been selected for this city.

Colored Men, Read.

Colored men, this is your great opportunity. Can you, after hearing Ransom's speech hesitate as to your course? There are good white men with you this time. They want to see you have justice and right. Stand to them as they will to you, and the 7th of November will see you successful. Be watchful, for you have an unscrupulous foe to deal with. Vote your own ticket, make no trades.

Captain Ed. P. Powars, one of the leading Liberals of the state, and one of Major Stedman's best friends in the canvass of 1880 for congress, is doing everything in his power for Wm. P. Canaday.

Capt. Hugh Waddell

Can any man in the Cape Fear district hesitate about voting the Liberal ticket, when the brother of Col. Alfred M. Waddell supports it. He is one of the most gallant men in the state and like his brother is very popular with his friends and he will carry at least one thousand Democrats into the Liberal party with him.

Every man who wishes to do so has a right to vote a secret, folded ballot. All he has to do is to tell the poll holder to whom he hands his folded ballot, which box it is to go into whether it be judges, congressional, legislature or county.

Every man who wishes to do so has a right to vote a folded, secret ballot. All he has to do is to tell the poll holder to whom he hands his folded ballot, which box it is to go into, whether it be judges, congressional, legislature or county.

William P. Canaday is in favor of re-establishing of Harbor Island light house in Carteret county, and if he is elected it will be done.

William P. Canaday has been, and is to-day, in favor of dredging out the channel along the sound from Masonboro Inlet to New River, and if he is elected it will be done.

William P. Canaday is in favor of a large appropriation for the Cape Fear river between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and if he is elected he will do all in his power to secure the same.

William P. Canaday has had re established the tri-weekly mail on the Cape Fear river and if he is elected he will have a daily mail on the river from Wilmington to Fayetteville, leaving each city at 7 o'clock, a. m., running through in the day time.

William P. Canaday being a native born citizen of Carteret county will do all within his power to benefit the people in case he is elected. He will have life saving stations put up along the coast, light houses constructed at all the places necessary, and have Fort Macon garrisoned if possible.

William P. Canaday will have Newport and North rivers cleaned out, the sounds, from Hatteras inlet to the Cape Fear river, made navigable, New River dredged and White Oak river put in an improved condition.

William P. Canaday having been for many years in favor of the canal from Newport river, running through the western part of Carteret, Onslow, and into Pender county, entering the North-east river about Bannerman's Bridge. In case he is elected to congress he will use his influence to have this great work accomplished.

William P. Canaday is in favor of improving the harbor at Beaufort, and if he is elected he will advocate not only a large appropriation for this great work, but will see that the employees receive the same that is paid by the United States government for the same class of work at other places.

William P. Canaday is in favor of so amending the internal revenue law that farmers can sell tobacco to their employees without paying a tax.

A vote for W. J. Green is a vote to throw open the ports to all the criminals, the Chinese laborer and the pauper labor of the world. He advocates this openly on the stump, and if he is elected they may expect nothing but ruin and bankruptcy.

Look!

Rather refrain from voting at all, than trade. When you trade you elect Democrats by your votes, do you not see it?

A BOMB SHELL!

Senator Ransom got $30,000 of Swepson's stolen money, so General Clingman says.

And Another!

Senator Merrimon got $17,000 of Swepson's stolen money, so General Clingman says.

And Again!

Col. Davidson, another high-toned bourbon, gets about $10,000 of Swepson's stolen money, so General Clingman says, and he proves each charge. How are you, special tax bonds, Democratic retrenchment, reform and honesty?

Be True to Yourselves.

Let every working white man be true to himself and his children in this election and vote for his interests. On one side is all the sham aristocracy, all the "blood," all the pride, all the assumed superiority, and all the old bourbon lust of power. On the other is the party of liberalism, the party which gave you the homestead, the mechanics' lien law and has fought for the free school system, the party which looks upon you as the equal of any man or set of men, and wants to improve your social status by giving your children an opportunity to go to school ten monts instead of 54 day in the year

William P. Canaday is in favor of protecting American labor and American products, and will ever stand by the manufacturer and his employees against foreign competition. If our rice planters, peanut growers, tobacco manufacturers, cigar makers and the mechanics want to be protected against foreign manufacturers and foreign products, and the pauper labor of Europe, they should vote for William P. Canaday to represent them in the next congress.

U. S. Supervisors.

The gentlemen selected as Supervisors for the coming election are all (Democrats and Republicans) men of good character and standing, and will do fair and impartial justice, we have no doubt.

The Great Outlook

For a great Liberal Republican victory in North Carolina is truly encouraging. The result in Ohio has failed to "hull" up the fortunes of the bourbons—on the contrary, the same issue pending in this state, which has just been decided in Ohio, has had a most depressing influence on the bourbon prohibitionists—and that which they viewed as a contingent victory, proves now to be a certain foreshadowing of defeat to them. If the Republican party of Ohio, in a spasmodic moment fell into error and found defeat, we can pity them, but if the bourbons, having once been defeated by a most decisive majority of over one hundred thousand, now again, with malice aforethought, buckles on the same old armor of prohibition, and makes anew their fight, the certainly can expect nothing short of defeat, and see the state, and its public offices pass from their hands!

We feel more than confident that Dockery will be elected—Pool, Canaday, Devereux and O'Hara, we consider with confidence, as safe, with fine prospects for Winston, Johnston, York and Cocke, and we look, without a doubt, to the election of a majority of Liberals and Republicans to the Legislature House of Representatives, with a cheerful hope and a fair prospect of ruling the Senate. We trust our friends, therefore throughout the state will be active and energetic during the few days they have left for work, and vigilant on the day of election.

Keep it in View.

Don't forget the main issue. It is a question as to who shall rule in this state, the people, who are the source of all power, or the favored few. Remember that the Republican party, when the state was under its control, gave to the people all the rights possible, and that the Democratic or bourbon party embraced the first opportunity to undo their action. The people should remember that the Republican party keeps pace with the progress of the times, and is in favor of allowing the people to regulate their own internal affairs in their own way. The Democratic party, on the contrary, are in favor of restoring, as far as possible, the aristocratic rule that existed before the war. Every working man of proper age, can remember how the old bourbons used to browbeat and deride them. These same working men can remember how, when the tug of war came, the soft handed gentry hid themselves in bomb-proof positions and left the yeomanry and mechanics of the land to bear the heat and burden of the fight. As it used to be, so will it be again, if the bourbon element are allowed to retain their sway. The people should not allow themselves to be hoodwinked in this matter. It should be constantly borne in mind that the bourbons are continally on the alert, concocting measures for stealing insidiously what few rights the people have left. While the working men of the land are at work earning their daily bread, the bourbon gentry are planning to keep them from their just participation in the affairs of the land. Be on the alert, therefore and watch with a vigilant eye these political snatchers.

Every man who wishes to do so has a right to vote a secret, folded ballot. All he has to do is to tell the poll holder to whom he hands his folded ballot, which box it is to go into, whether it be judges, congressional, legislature or county.

Dinner Buckets to The Front.

Let the dinner bucket brigade stand firm on the 7th; they will all shake hands with you on that day. You will be astonished to find out how much you are thought of. But remember it is all for your vote.

Peanuts and Rice.

Col. Canaday, unlike Kornal Green, favors a protective tariff on rice and peanuts. He knows from experience that they cannot be made without it. He has worked at it himself in the field and speaks from experience.

How Do You Like It?

Gen. Clingman has been with us here in Raleigh for several days, and tells us that the Liberal movement will astonish the bourbons. Gen. Clingman made a speech at Oxford a few days ago and infused his spirit and ardor into the collitionists of the neighborhood. On Monday he went west and will be heard and felt amongst the mountains before election day.—*State Journal.*

Bourbonism means heaping company with the hats and owls of a night long past—forgetting nothing — forgiving nobody. Liberalism means living in the present; letting "the dead past bury it dead." It keeps step to the music of progress, and aims to place itself on the high road to prosperity. Choose ye!

Carefully scrutinize your tickets and see that they confer with the regular ticket at the head of the columns in this paper.

All Republicans and Liberals vote the full coalition ticket. Remember all the nominees were nominated by the Liberal State Convention and endorsed by the Republican State Convention, and all are the nominees of the Liberal and Republican State Conventions.

Be careful about your tickets. Take no tickets except from those you know to be honest and true Republicans and Liberals.

No swapping. Remember the only way to elect the full ticket is by every Republican and Liberal voting the full Republican and coalition ticket.

Remember every swap is a vote for a bourbon Democrat, who, the day after election, would deny your right to elect even your local officers.

Republicans, manfully and nobly support, without flinching, those good and true men who are joining with you in striking down the bourbon prohibition, county government, ostracising, insolent Democracy. Liberals, manfully and nobly sustain those good and true men who are making common cause with you in opposition to bourbon tyranny.

To the front, Republicans and Liberals. Do your duty like freemen. Remember your right to vote as you please is a divine unalterable heritage guaranteed you by the laws of your country. Dare to be free Americans and not the slaves of a bigoted, puffed-up, insolent oligarchy. Show your manhood, your right as a freemen and rebuke any one who dares to intimidate or coerce your God-given right of free sufferage.

Beware of bogus tickets. Take no tickets from any of the strikers whom the bourbon Democracy have paid to defraud you. Take no tickets from any one but true and tried men, whom you know to be honest men and worthy. Beware of the hirelings of the Democracy.

The hirelings of the Democracy, in the garb of Republicans, will be found hanging around the polls eager to delude the unwary voter. Watch them. They carry the mark of Cain on their face, and their hypocracy is so transparent they will only deceive the ignorant. Let our friends spot them at the start.

All complaints of violation of election laws must be made on oath before any person authorized to administer oaths and sent to the Chief Supervisor at Raleigh.

Let the name of every offender against the registration or election laws be sent to the officers of the United States, or to Republican headquarters in Raleigh. Send the names of the witnesses also. The per diem and mileage of the witnesses is payable by the United States.

The Republicans and Liberals of North Carolina are wedded, without the probability of any divorce, to the system of county government which allows the people to elect their local officers of every description. Remember that the bourbons are not wedded to any plan, but should they remain in power, will continue the odious system now in operation.

Do you think you and your neighbors are competent to elect your county commissioners, justices of the peace and school committemen? If you do, vote for Republicans and Liberals, who think you are, and are pledged to restore you the right to do so.

The good people of North Carolina, twelve months ago, give the prohibition Democracy a black eye, and they are going to do the same thing again in November next.

Do you desire to have the privilege of voting for the men who shall act as justices of the peace in your county? If so, vote the Liberal and Republican ticket. Bourbons say you have no right to choose the men who vote away your taxes. Republicans and Liberals say you have.

Be early at the polls on Tuesday next, 7th inst. Cast your votes and then look up your neighbor. See to it that your friends all do their duty.

Why?

Why object to the appointment of Supervisors? they are only to watch the count and see fair play. Why appoint so many special police, what are they for?

Do not trade, vote straight; every trade tends to weaken our American system rather than help; the bourbons are depending on their trading to help Canaday. Be cautious.

To the Liberals of New Hanover County.

The canvass is about drawing to its close. The election is at hand, and the Executive Committee of your county desire to urge you to stand fast by your convictions, and be not swerved from your purpose to vote according to the dictates of your reason.

It is an opportunity that may not again occur for you to show the *aristocratic* proscriptive bourbons that you are men who "know your rights and knowing, dare maintain them." You have everything to gain, nothing to lose; in this contest; many of you have felt the stings of contumely heaped upon you by a class of sham aristocrats, who live, move and have their being on the sweat of you faces. They care nothing for you; there is no chord of sympathy in their hearts for a white working man. They look down upon you as a necessary evil. They have banded together to deprive you of the right to elect your county officers, or to afford you the means to educate your children, they have given thousands of dollars to their University out of taxes wrung from you, but dole out to your children 54 days schooling in a year. They are again trying to use your votes to retain themselves in power—office is their God—and to obtain it they will grovel in the dirt for your vote, and then ignore you when elected by it.

Stand together, spurn them now as they would you had they no use for you. Be not fooled by the negro rule sham. Every man who earns his living by the sweat of his face has a common interest in the success of the coalition ticket. Our platform is broad and strong enough to hold us all.

We must put our state in line with the national government. We must kill social ostracism and bossism, and let this class of aristocrats know at once and forever that the day is over in North Carolina when honest labor is a disgrace.

By order of the Liberal County Executive Committee.

E. H. KING, Chairman.

To The Polls! To The Polls!

The time for argument is well nigh past, the time for action approaches apace. Tuesday next will be a day "big with the fate of Rome and Cæsar," a day that will mark an epoch in the state's history; a day to be recollected as the end of the reign of prejudice and passion; for then Liberal Democrats, themselves anti-prohibitionists, will join the great army of Republicans, liberal at all times, and touching elbows, will move against the works of of the enemies of popular rights, and rout the bourbon cohorts!

Friends! are you ready? As for us, "our soul's in arms and eager for the fray." We enter a fight from which good results will flow. These results you know, indeed, they may be summed up in one sentence, to-wit: the restoration to the people of the right of local self-government.

The long roll will soon be heard. We adjure you by the memory of your past achievements, by every consideration of pride and patriotism, to strike as freemen should strike in defense of the rights of the people. "Up, guards, and at 'em!"

Are you competent to vote for a Congressman? Mr. Green admits you are; but Mr. Green says you are not competent to vote for county commissioners or for township magistrates.

Mr. Canaday declares your competency to vote for both Congressmen and your county commissioners and magistrates. Remember this on the 7th of November, when you go to the polls and let Mr. Green find out that you are competent and able to give him permission to stay at home.

CITY ITEMS.

It is estimated that the reduction in the public debt for the month of October is about $15,750,000.

President Arthur has appointed as a day of Public Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 30th.

The Tariff Commission.

The report of the Tariff Commission is about complete, but the report will not be made known until their official report to Congress at the opening of the next session. It is the opinion of persons who have had unusually good opportunities for judging of the sentiment of the Commission that no important change in the tariff will be recommended.

The Wilmington Fox Club caught their eleventh fox of the season on Thursday morning last near Wrightsville Sound, after an exciting chase of about 2½ miles.

The Armstrong Minstrels were just about the poorest affair we have witnessed in this line for many a day. Why we have an Amateur troupe in this city that can beat them all to pieces.

Let every Liberal and Republican who has not registered yet, do so early to-morrow morning. Remember the last city registration is of no account, and if you don't register you cannot vote on Tuesday.

Every voter who has changed his residence since the last State election, should see that his is properly registered in the Ward that he now resides in.

- The weather during the early part of last week was entirely summer like.

District Court.

The U. S. District Court, for the Cape Fear District convened in this city Monday last, and adjourned Tuesday. There was only a few civil and three or four unimportant Criminal cases before the court, which were disposed of in short order, and the business of the term brought to a close.

Let all those who have not registered do so early to-morrow morning.

But one day more left in which you can register.

Two more days and then we'll have a Democratic funeral.

Personal.

We were pleased to meet in our city during the past week Judge Seymour, District Attorney Henderson and Marshal Hill. They were all looking well and expressed themselves well pleased with the political out-look of the Liberal-Republican party on Tuesday next.

Mr. A. H. Morris, of Teachey, was also in our city during the past week, as were also a number of our up-country friends who gave us glowing accounts from their different neighborhoods as to the success of our ticket.

Wednesday last, was what is known as All Saints Day, and was observed as such by the Episcopal and Catholics of this city.

Death of Mr. R. C. Myers.

We are very much pained to hear of the death of Mr. R. C. Myers of this city, which occurred in New York on Monday last. He had been north for some months past under the treatment of an oculist, but of late his trouble had taken the form of paralysis, which has at last resulted in his death.

Mr. Myers has held a position in the Custom House of this city for some years past and at the time of his death was Special Deputy Collector. He was at one time an Alderman of this city.

Mr. Myers was in the 36th year of his age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end. His remains were interred on Tuesday in the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Myers was a gentleman of many admirable traits of character, and had hosts of friends in this city. He was a gentleman of excellent business qualifications and filled all positions in which he was placed with great credit.

He was a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons of this city, and he was also a beneficiary member of the Order of Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor. In the former he leaves his widow an insurance of $3,000, and in the latter $5,000. We understand that there are other policies on his life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A YELLOW BACK ACCOUNT BOOK ON or about the 17th inst., with bills paid and to be collected. Book and bills are of no use to any one but myself. I will pay a reasonable reward for there recovery.

oct 29 2t JOHN G. NORWOOD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 15 SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A LARGE number of my friends, I hereby announce myself an INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE to represent the 15th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Columbus and Robeson.

The shortness of the time and my private business will prevent my making a thorough canvass of the District. I will endeavor, however, to see as many of you as possible before the election.

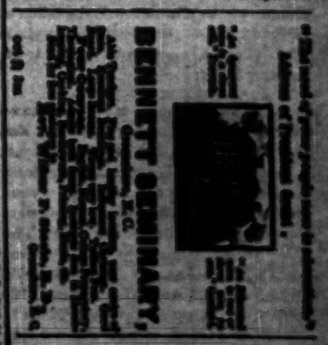
Your obedient servant,
SHADRACH WOOTEN.

Woodrith, Columbus co., Clarkton P. O., N. C., Oct. 25th, 1882. oct 29 1f

CAMERON, N. C, June 25, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial. HAGANS & HUSKE

June 25 tf Proprietors



NOTICE!

THE undersigned having qualified as a notary public for the county of Sampson, and in the Township of Clear Run in said county, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to said township, to make no protests personally, and all persons having claims against me as notary will present them at my office in said township with no penalty for days of their issuance.

Sept 25th 6tf, 1882. GEO. W. PEACE, JR.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALified as administratrix of the estate of Mary Ann Lewis, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her for payment, and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement.

SARAH E. BAILEY,
Administratrix.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANCIS. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

Col. Robert H. Cowan got $2,000,000 of the special tax bonds. How does his relations and friends like the charge of Senator Vance, that all the bonds were stolen.

Senator Thomas J. Clingman says that Senator Matthew W. Ransom got thirty thousand dollars of the people's money from the Swepson steal. And this is honest Matt. Ransom.

Senator Vance said during the war, in Wilmington, that the South was fighting an army composed of Yankees but fighting three low degrated nations, the Irish, Dutch and the Negroes.

Every man who conspires to prevent by force or fraud, or intimidation or threat, any voter from voting, may be sued by such voter in the Circuit Court of the United States, and compelled to pay heavy damages.

Senator Z. B. Vance was Swepson's attorney when he was President of the Western N. C. R. R. and at the time that it is charged Swepson, a Democrat, stole $7,000,000 of the state bonds. And this is honest Zeb Vance.

Senator Matthew W. Ransom made the most vindictive speech in this city on Friday night ever delivered in the state. And this is the same Senator who pretends, when he is in the Senate and among Republicans, to be very liberal.

Daniel Hugh McLean, the leading Democrat of Harnett, refused to canvass for Col. W. J. Green for Congress How do the Democrats of the eastern part of this district like the idea of supporting a man whom his own Democratic neighbors refuse to canvass for?

Captain James Dosher, one of Maj. C. M. Stedman's straightout supporters, in Brunswick county, is supporting the Liberal ticket. He advises all working Democrats to support the working man's party, the Liberal candidates. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Registrars must require persons to present themselves for registration. It is not lawful for a registrar to enter on his book the name of a man unless such voter be present in his own person. Read section 14 of the election law. Registrars should bear this in mind as cognizance will be taken of cases in which the law shall be violated. This kind of fraud will be tolerated no longer.

Does any colored man want to be shown up as a traitor to his race and his party, if he does let him support any one of the Democratic nominees in Pender county who are going around trying to buy colored men as they were bought and sold before the war. The Democratic committee may also expect a little notoriety if they keep on trying to purchase colored men. We notify the Republicans in Pender to watch, and if they see a colored man supporting the Democrats they may know he has sold them (the Republicans) out, and is trying to deliver the goods. Republicans watch as well as pray.

Poor White Trash.

At Clinton we learn that Col. Green was informed that the most of the laboring men intended to vote against him for congress. He flew in a passion and said that "Poor white trash" ought not to be allowed to vote any way.—What do the laboring men of this district think of such a man representing them in congress? A man who will say such a thing as the language used above, which is an insult to every poor man in North Carolina? See communication in another column.

Onward to Success.

The signs of the times point indisputably to a most signal triumph of the Liberal and Republican cause in the approaching election. From every section of the state the most cheering news is received. Our friends everywhere are jubilant and aggressive, and there is no disputing the strength the Liberal alliance has given us. The bourbons are demoralized and are striking like blind adders in midsummer, with hardly an object in view, Their feeble attempt to delude the masses into a belief that there is nothing in the Liberal movement, and that Republicans are callous and inactive, is a subject of laughter and ridicule amongst those who are conversant with public sentiment. They know that there is a grand upheavel against the rule of the bosses of the Democratic party. It is in the very air. Independent Democrats, who have heretofore blindly followed the lead of Jarvis and Company, can be found in every community who are now irrevocably arrayed against the party of oppression and the rule of the few. The days of the old slave oligarchy are numbered. The disaffection in the ranks of the Democracy is not confined to any one class. Among the rich as well as the poor, it can be seen and felt, but it is amongst the great middle class of small farmers, laborers and mechanics, that the revolt is most sensibly felt and perceived. They have felt the weight of the oppression of the past few years; they have daily grown to know that the bourbon party is the friend of the rich and strong, and are oppressing the poor and lowly. They intend that these oppressions shall cease, and are now arrayed in solid phalanx, in the grand Liberal army which will march to victory in November next.

To secure success it is only necessary that our friends should be vigilant and active, and see that there is a full vote and a fair count. Our foes, although in the minority, are shrewd and wily. They will adopt every means, legitimate as well as illegitimate, to further their ends and succeed. They are used to election tricks and will attempt to practice them. It behooves us therefore to watch their every movement with argus-eyed vigilance, and check their efforts to stifle the popular voice that is now clamoring for justice and right.

Let us make one united effort to crush the bourbon oligarchy on the 7th of November, and once more popular rights will prevail. Down with the bourbon oligarchy!

Attention Workingmen.

When you read this it will be the eve of election day, and an election in which you, for the first time in North Carolina, have had an opportunity of voting for men who were not put on the ticket by any class or clique, and who if elected will owe their offices to your ballots.

Everything will be done by the aristocratic bourbons to get you to change your votes, they will first try flattery and speak of the negro, who they think so much of, as being so inferior to you, thereby leading you to think that they have a very high opinion of you, but you will understand this.—Failing to lead you they will try to frighten you by threats of losing your employment, but remember that they cannot do without your labor, and that you are a man, created equal, and equal before the law with any man. Spurn their flattery, you know how much they mean it, and if any man dares threaten you let him find out from experience that the U. S. government protects its citizens in their right to vote as they choose. Be neither cajoled or intimidated.

Stand up for your rights like free men.

Remember you are voting against bourbonism, boesism, intolerance, proscription, class rule, the sham aristocracy that has so long aped superiority over you because you worked with your hands.

This election is your chance to teach them a lesson that should you fail to teach them, will have to be taught them by your children in the years to come.

CLINTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—When Wharton J. Green was here he was informed by a gentleman that there was great danger of all the poor white laboring men, or at least a majority of them, voting for Canaday, the mechanic.—When this was said to Col. Green he turned very red in the face and for a time said nothing; finally broke out in a passion and said he did not believe that poor white trash should be allowed to vote any way. This was overheard by one of that class of poor men referred to, and he says there can be no mistake about the language used. I send this to you, Mr. Editor, as I think every poor white laboring man in this District should know how this aristocrat has seen proper to insult them. No poor white man should vote for such a man, he has no sympathy with us. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and intended to vote for Green until I heard the above, but I shall do all in my power against him, and for that matter North Carolina nominee, W. P. Canaday.

ONE OF THE POOR WHITE TRASH.

To the Peanut and Rice Growers of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

You, with the other voters of this district, elected me your representative in the last congress. Some of you voted for me—many of you refused to vote against me—because you wanted me elected. In the course of my two years' service it became my duty to examine into the tariff question as affecting your interest and to see that you had the advantages to which you were entitled under the protective system. The record will show that I stood for the protective tariff and I know that to have done otherwise would have been to make war on you. This reference to the past, together with the fact that I have been constantly asked for my views on the subject and the further fact that I have not the time to spare from my business to make speeches to you, is my excuse for addressing you this letter.

The price of peanuts is largely dependent on the tariff because of the fact that large quantities of them are produced in Africa and other foreign regions. These countries produce them for export and compete with the nuts of other countries in the markets of the world. They have advantages which enable them to produce peanuts cheaper than you can, among which are fertile soil, warmer climates, and especially cheaper labor. They now bring their nuts into this country and after paying the tariff, which you do not pay, compete with you in your home markets and keep down the price. You have more to fear from this competition than any other peanut growers in America, because the foreign nut is unlike those of Tennessee or Virginia, but is just like yours. But for them you would have got two dollars a bushel for your last year's crop. But for the tariff you would have got just twenty-eight cents a bushel less than you did get, for every bushel you sold last year. I do not mean by this to say that the protected producer always receives, and the consumer always pays just the amount of the duty more than would be received by the one and paid by the other, if there were no duty. This is not always true by any means; but it was true with regard to your crop last year, and any clear headed man who will stop to think about it can not help seeing it.

The tariff duty on peanuts is twenty-eight cents a bushel, I did my best to raise it to fifty-six cents. But this could not be done, because the tariff men in the House had barely votes enough to keep the duties as they were, and not near enough to raise the duty on anything. The time is now coming when you will stand a good chance to get it increased. I think the Tariff Commission will report in favor of it. If so, then it will be done unless you and the other voters of the country elect free traders and revenue tariff men to Congress. Then it will not be done, but the present protective duty will be abolished or so reduced as to be of no advantage to you. These revenue tariff men try to make you believe that under their revenue tariff you would get what they call incidental protection. This is all a sham.—Bennett and Green both say that they are for no tariff at all, except such as will bring the most revenue. Green says that he is for "the lowest possible tariff consistent with revenue." Apply this to peanuts. Don't you see that if you put down the duty to ten cents, you invite the foreigner to increase his shipments, and where he now sends one bushel he would then send five or ten bushels. This increases the revenue but it will ruin you. But remember if you go in for protection you are almost certain to get a larger duty than you now have—you are certainly entitled to it. If you and the peanut makers of Virginia and Tennessee lived in Pennsylvania or New England you would have two cents instead of one cent a pound on your peanuts.—Why have you not got it? Because you belong to a section which persists in adhering to the old pro-slavery idea of a low protective tariff, and which keeps sending representatives to Washington to fight protection. The Yankees have got rich by protecting their industries. Is it possible that we have not got sense enough to see that we can do the same thing?

As to rice we are reasonably well protected. We now get about sixty-five cents a bushel on rough rice. Yet the Chinese, and other nations, send it here, pay the duty and sell it to us. Take off the tariff and you are satisfied. You can make the calculation: Take off the freight, the duty and charges of handling from the one dollar and a quarter a bushel, which China gets here for her rice, and you will see that her pauper people make it for about forty cents a bushel. Can you do it for that? These revenue tariff men tell you that you must or go at something else.

Mr. Green is trying to make you believe that he can protect you while he is opposing all the other protected industries of the country. He badly underrates your intelligence. You know that the tariff is a great measure, affecting the vast and varied industries of fifty millions of people and that as a whole it stands or falls. Is any body fool enough to believe that four or five representatives, representing rice and peanuts can run rough shod over three hundred other representatives whose constituents do not produce, but do consume both these articles. Mr. Green probably does not know but I know, and so does every other man who has had experience in congress and is familiar with its rules of procedure, that if he should be elected he will never have a chance to vote on rice and peanuts but he must vote on the whole tariff bill, for it or against it. But he says he is interested in the tariff on wine and that for the sake of striking down protection he will vote against wine. How can you expect him to look after your interests in this matter when he will disregard his own? If he is so anxious to sacrifice himself will he take care of you?

I see by the Wilmington *Star* of today that he says he wants to slave off the reduction of the duty on your produce till all the other protective duties have been put down. It surely ought to be a consolation to you to know that while the other protected industries are to be visited with sudden death you are to have the privilege of dying by inches. But remember that rice is a food crop and whenever the protective chain gives way, that link will be the first to break. During my term in congress the revenue tariff men on the Ways and Means Committee forced to a vote in that committee a bill for reducing the tariff, and by it, rice was reduced to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. The present duty is about fifty per cent *ad valorem*. We succeeded in preventing them from getting the bill up in the House. But the protectionists of the northern states all agreed that if the tariff was to be reduced on them then their people must have cheap food.

This is a question of dollars and cents. In many cases it is a question of meat and bread. Your peanut and rice lands are not well adapted to other crops. These men who are threatening to take away this protection from you are virtually trying to confiscate your lands. As to the people you employ, the superintendent, the assistants and the field laborers, they would confiscate their living. You cannot afford to pay people to make peanuts and rice at fifty cents a bushel.

They may ask you why it is, if what I say is so, that in 1880 and the early part of 1881 the price of peanuts was down below the cost of production under our protective tariff? If they do, then they are trifling with your common sense. The reason is that there was an excess of home production, the supply was bigger than the demand. Nobody pretends that the tariff protects you against home competition. It does protect you against the foreign supply that constantly stands up against you to trample down the prices and prevent you whenever there is a big demand or a scarcity in the market from getting prices beyond the point at which the foreigner is willing to sell. The moment it is ascertained that there is a short crop or that there is about to be a big demand and just when you begin to figure that you may get fancy prices, away goes the telegrams by cable across the sea ordering ship loads of foreign peanuts, and before you get yours to market the price is down.

The purpose which these revenue tariff men are showing of raiding on the protected goods of the country is already depressing the prices. Speculators are timid about it. There is no other reason why rice should not be worth as much now as it was this time last year. Many of you will remember just after the Hawaiian treaty by which it was agreed that their rice might come here without duty, the price went down so low that your good river rice could be bought in Wilmington at eighty and ninety cents a bushel. This treaty was a great outrage on you and if your representatives would stand with the protectionists of the country, it could be modified or arnged. It operates now to keep down the price of rice.

I cite this to show you that the raids these men are making on you have already hurt you.

In other sections men vote for their interests. A Democrat in Pennsylvania will not vote for a Democrat to represent him in Congress unless he is sound on protection. I can see how a politician may vote for his party against his interests, because his political, may be of more importance to him than his personal interests. But nowhere else in this country do business men vote against their business interests. I have no interests in this question that is not common to you. But there is one thing that I know, and you know, and that is that every one of you wants the tariff on your products retained. Will you vote foremen who will destroy it?

D. L. RUSSELL.

William P. Canaday being a mechanic himself is in favor of laws protecting American laborers in all of their rights, and educating them and educating their children.

William P. Canaday being in favor of a protective tariff will advocate laws protecting American products, such as rice, peanuts, sugar, tobacco, &c., &c.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Warning to Registrars and Poll Holders.

We have always advocated fair elections and insisted that the county commissioners should appoint honest and intelligent men as registrars and judges of elections, in order that the people might have an opportunity to cast their votes and decide the contest. The same doctrine has likewise been maintained by the Republican party, but has been persistently fought by the bourbon Democracy until, step by step, it became so glaring and outrageous that in the single county of Halifax the people were swindled out of 1,500 votes, and in other counties to similar amounts. Like tufts of grass thrown at the boy in the apple tree, these suggestions had no effect. But the United States government at last began in earnest to stop these frauds, and it will continue to use stones instead of grass untill the election officers in this state cease to cheat the people out of their votes.

The frauds of the last election have only been punished at yet by the conviction of the Halifax returning board, at the circuit court in Raleigh last June, and of the Pasquotank returning board at the district court at Elizabeth City last week. There are, however, other cases still pending for the same offence. The court in one case only imposed the fine of $500 on each defendant, as it was the first offence; but repetition of it ought to, and we think will, not only subject the offender to the fine, but to the penitentiary.

A letter from the Attorney General to the District Attorney in the eastern district of the state shows that the government means to stop these frauds as it did the ku klux. And we warn the officers of election now that like the ku klux klan, they are doomed to punishment if they still persist in their attempt to swindle honest voters, as many of them are now doing. Those who tell you now to commit these frauds, say that there is no danger in it; and so long as there is *no danger* they will advice and help you; but when you are called to answer for your crimes you will find, as the ku klux did, that they have deserted you, and that you have been mere tools in the hands of heartless and unprincipled men. We therefore warn you now that we are fully posted as to the frauds which some of you, through the advice of others, are now practicing, and propose to carry out; but of course you are not all liable to this charge.

We mention some instances we have in our mind. One of your methods is to absent yourself from the place where you are generally to be found whenever Republicans desire to register. Another that you are too busy then to register them. Another that you haven't your Bible to swear them. Another, that you have not enough room on your books to enter the names of the white and colored under their respective columns, and therefore you put the colored names under the white columns so as to reject them at the election. Another, that you will sometimes permit others to register names in your absence. Another, that you puposely omit to swear parties who register, with a view to reject their votes. Another, that you *refuse* to register parties because they are non-residents of the county or township, have not paid their taxes, are not free-holders, are under age, &c. Another, that you challenge votes yourselves instead of bystanders, and so mark them on your books. Another, that when a voter is challenged, you give him no notice before the election to come and have his cause of challenge heard; and finally, you have agreed to *delay the voting of Republicans* in several ways, sometimes by voting one white and one colored, when there are many more colored than white, but never vice versa; by permitting the day to be consumed in hearing challenges and getting the ballots in the wrong boxes; by opening the polls late and closing early; and then by *making false counts and false certificates, and throwing out precinct returns.* Some of these last acts are favorite ones among dishonest poll-holders and returning boards in some counties east of Raleigh.

We will not particularize, but simply say that we have information of each and every one of the above offences, and that the offenders will be arrested, tried and punished in every case where these registars, or judges of elections, or returning boards, have, or may hereafter commit any of said acts.

We earnestly invoke them to do their duty as men and not as partizans, so that they may take that just pride to themselves which always follows an honest performance of duty. Let this election be fair no matter who shall be elected, and let us be void of offence either of omission or commission, for "woe unto him by whom the offence cometh."

A LOW TARIFF EXPERIENCE.

Under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan the scale of duties on foreign goods was at its lowest point. The rate then existing was quite as low as the majority of free traders now advocate. If there were any benefits to be derived from a low tariff by the farmers of this country they had an opportunity to test it; if the system promised any benefits for mechanics or merchants, they had a fair opportunity to reap them; if it bore any promises of riches for the country it had a full and fair opportunity to pour the fruitions of its promise into the lap of the nation. But the people who looked for good to come out of a low tariff looked in vain; and the country to which it promised so much, at the end of three years found its hopes turned to ashes. In these brief years a low tariff paralyzed both the industry and the credit of the nation; and the government, which before had been prosperous, was compelled to resort to borrowing to pay the current expenses, and creditors who before had gladly and freely loaned to it at 6 per cent. demanded 12 per cent. and then loaned grudgingly and sparingly at that enormous rate. Free trade struck a deadly blow at the credit of the government and it lay paralyzed under the stroke.

That the secession element which controlled the last Democratic administration designed this result is quite possible. If they did there was not one scheme among all their cunning devisings better calculated to leave the nation a helpless and easy prey to the madmen who aimed at its destruction The free traders low tariff of 1857 did their work with perfectness while it existed. And the credit of the government only arose from the ashes to which it had been turned by the Democratic administration and free trade policy, when that policy was entirely reversed. Since then the country has gone forward under whatever of good or evil there is in the protective system. Free traders assure us that the effects have been bad and only bad. But they find it a difficult task to convince observant men that it is so. Looking about them the people see thousands of miles added to our railroads; they see mills, shops and factories in full blast on every hand, offering abundant employment and remunerative wages to labor; upon the farms they see the visible evidences of increased wealth in better barns, better homes and better furnishing; in the banks they see the savings of the mechanics, laborers and farmers grown to enormous proportions; and in the money market they see this government borrowing money at lower rates than the most favored of civalized nations. Look where they will the people see only evidences of marvelous prosperity. Contemplation of their country's magnificent development charms their imagination. They rejoice at it. They boast of it. More, they are not so dull as not to understand that there can be no general prosperity which is not also personal. The light of aggregate prosperity can not be shut out from the poorest individual who toils. It is shared as a measure by all. And it is fragrant with promise and hope to every one who has labor to offer.

The measure of our present prosperity was never before equaled either in this or any other country—never in the history of the world; and there never was a time when the personal benefits of national prosperity were so universal as they now are in the United States.

There are very few, even of the most unreasoning and uncandid of free traders, who will deny this.

And the people who perfectly understand the prosperous condition of the country know that it has reached this height under Republican administration and the protective system. And they naturally and justly credit protection and wise Republican administration with the prosperity they enjoy.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO-DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time, and hence people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to restore these organs to perfect health. For all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, Malarial Fever, and all Blood Diseases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Nervousness, and all diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body, for Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Diseases of the Blood, this remedy stands unrivaled. It is a most excellent and mild remedy for Women during Pregnancy, and relieves the distress of Menstruation, and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

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EDWARD H. KING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, 1882.

THAT INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

As the question of public revenue is likely to become a prominent one before the people it may be well to investigate all sides of the case which so materially affects the industry of all parts of the country.

We presume no one doubts the policy of providing means to defray the necessary expenses of the government—such as the army and the navy, foreign diplomacy, interest on the public debt and sinkings of the same, federal judiciary, bar and river improvement, contributing to those suffering by epidemics, short crops, &c.

The great question now is, how shall the great sum be raised? Usually it has been provided by taxing foreign imports, because that has been found to be the most convenient method. Let those who consume the imports contribute pro rata rather than for the collector to go from house to house to collect the government taxes in money.

Now, the next great point is, shall we have a tariff taxing some things lower and some higher, and thus favoring the home producer. The latter policy has been the practice most of the time since the formation of the government and has proved a potent aid to the various interests.

Take the manufacturing interests of our state, we have the cotton, the wool, the iron, the hides, wood and the labor to carry on the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. I maintain it is the duty of the government in levying imports to discriminate in favor of the various industries of the people, since no one is thereby injured. Suppose a family consumes a barrel of sugar and that quantity of coffee annually, and the duty on each is the same, but suppose the duty is all levied on the sugar and the coffee comes in free of duty, the consumer pays the same amount of duty and the sugar grower has that amount of protection which enables him to carry on his business successfully.

Every factory in this state employs, say from 20 to 300 hands of all kinds who receive remunerative wages, and a market is furnished for the surrounding country produce.

Take the state of Louisiana: Does not every one know that the culture of sugar and rice there, and that of rice in Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as peanuts in several states, would be abandoned but for the fostering care of the general government, and the rich low lands given over to the serpents and alligators. Foreign rice pays a duty of 2½ cents per lb., and is still largely imported from India and sold free of duty at 2¾ to 3 cents of fair quality. Any observer may see that with a reduction of even one-half of the du the foreign grower would flood the market. Are the cultivators of that great and growing interest ready to give it up, because some other states flourish through the working of the protective tariff.

Gov Vance in his great speech on the tariff, states that nearly all the duties collected on foreign imports goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. Now if this is not fallacy, the growers of sugar and molasses in Louisiana must be reaping a rich harvest, since the amount of duty laid on these two items is some $48,000,000 for their protection last year.

Much stress is laid on the oppression of the tariff upon the poor man, his implements of agriculture, cloth, shoes, tools, nails, &c.

Now, no plows are imported and no duty paid, because they are made here in Wilmington cheaper and better than any foreign country. Nails are made in this country by machinery and have been for generations cheaper than any where, carpenters' tools, cutlery, cheap stocks, shoes, wood screws are made better and cheaper than that in England. Cross cut and circular saws are made only in this country suitable for its trade. Nearly all these articles are exported to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and other British provinces. No other nation makes tools so light and handy.

Why should he pay more duty on these items and many more, when he can buy them at home for less than the duty? Cotton cloth is exported largely to China, South America, &c. Why pay 40 cents duty on kerosene when it is sold here at 12 cents.

The duty on salt is 4 cents per bushel Our Senator suggests an internal duty on cotton of five dollars per bale to equalize trade. What an idea? Why not then put it on corn and all breadstuffs that are consumed here, the amount exceeds that of cotton?

The Bessimer steel rails as a monopoly. The discovery of the art of changing iron to steel by a simple method may be counted as the greatest invention of the age. Of course it is a monopoly, as all great inventions are, or may be for a time if one chooses to protect the right by patent.

This right the friends of the tariff or the United States Congress could not prevent or control.

If there ever was an invention or discovery that insured to the benefit of all civilized countries, surely this is one. Who ever expected to see steel rails laid for $50 per ton, that will last for a generation or two? What a vast saving in transportation will result? So much more is added to the value of all products that have to seek a market by rail. The fact is, the south would not be benefitted by free trade, but would be materially injured by it. We want capital and skill to promote manufactures and mechanical industries and give employment to idle men, women and children, both white and colored, who are not suited to field work. There are a vast number of white women and children who are willing to work, but there is no employment for them. They are as industrious and as fully competent to do a full task in light fabrications as any people in this country or Europe, and a deal more docile and content with their wages, and are not given to fomenting trouble through strikes, &c.

Augusta, Ga., is interested more about manufacturing than any city in the south, and is to-day on the most solid foundation and flourishing basis. As a city it has more money, and more available security than any city south of Richmond according to its population. The wealth was mainly acquired by manufacturing, and then take into account the great number of poor people it furnishes employment to; but this is only one of many industries that that has been stimulated by a protective tariff—their name is legion.

The fine goods yield the largest profits and they receive the most aid from the revenue laws. Now there is no good reason why this class of goods may not be produced here as well as coarser fabrics. The productive interests of the country has never been half so great as it has since the war under the protective revenue laws.

Compare the progress of the country with that of the British provinces; they have a fine cerial producing country, the best fishing regions in the world, an intelligent and hardy population, and a good government; yet their working population seek employment in the states rather than in the colonies.

If our laws are so oppressive to the poor, why do the emigrants flock here by the hundreds of thousands, enter the factories, farm, the perilous outside fisheries, &c?

Suppose we adopt a tariff for revenue only in accordance with the Democratic platform, a vast amount of labor and capital will become idle or diverted to some other pursuits? Where will they find employment more profitable? Do the growers of cotton and other products desire competition? Would they tolerate a transfer of the labor now engaged in producing sugar, rice, peanuts, &c., to the cotton field? Where else could they go? Do the growers of cereals, provisions, &c., desire their consumers to become producers and competitors?

The effect would be disasterous in the extreme to the southern producer, and that such would be the case is too obvious to need further comment necessary. A calm and dispassionate consideration of the views herein presented, cannot fail to produce conviction on the minds of all who do not allow their judgment to be warped or smothered by their prejudices or preconceived opinions.

EDWARD KIDDER.

OFFICE HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$4,000
Thos. Kenan, Attorney General	2,500
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer	4,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State	4,000
J. C. Scarborough, Supt. Pub. Inst'n	2,500
W. P. Roberts, Auditor	2,500
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	5,000
W. M. Ransom, "	5,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford "	5,000
W. R. Cox, "	5,000
A. M. Scales, "	5,000
Dowd, "	5,000
R. F. Armfield, "	5,000
Robt. B. Vance, "	5,000
——Gudger, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	3,000
——Ruffin, Supreme Court,	3,000
J. E. Shepherd, "	3,000
A. Gilliam, Superior "	3,000
A. McKoy, "	3,000
J. C. McRae, "	3,000
——Ship, "	3,000
3rd Dist, Swift Galloway, Solicitor	3,000
5th " ——Strodick, "	3,000
6th " ——— "	3,000
7th " ——— "	3,000
8th " ——— "	3,000
9th " ——— "	3,000
R. R. Moore,	1,200
C. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court,	1,200
Senator Ransom's son	1,200
Senator Vance's son	1,200
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,200
Treasurer Worth's son	1,200

The people have risen and they are fully determined to retrieve the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. It will be seen that this crowd of suckers are drawing from the people upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and yet are not satisfied.—Adding to the amount paid to the 475 county commissioners, $236,500 more, will make $178,500 per annum paid out to these Bourbon officials to fight and to prevent the people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bourbons above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

Col. Cheshire advocates the education of every poor child in the land.

R. A. Bradley.

COLUMBUS county, Oct. 27, 1882.

The friends of R. A. Bradley have brought him out as an independent Democratic candidate for clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Bridley, is a Liberal and is anxious to see the whole Liberal ticket elected. He is in favor of the people ruling against the old Whiteville ring, headed by Boss V. V. Richardson. The people of the county believe that some one else should have a say about the politics of Columbus outside of one or two fellows around Whiteville. We are heartily tired of Bossism, particularly V. V. Richardson's bossism, with Toon as lieutenant, and the miserable editor of the *Enterprise* as a corporal. We hope all the liberty loving people will vote for Wooten, Byrd and Bradley, and the balance of the Liberal ticket.

COUNTRY LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Oct. 23, '82

EDITOR POST:—I heard Col. W. J. Green say at this place when he spoke here during court week, that he "wanted to see the good old days like those of 1835, when the tax payers elected the Senators."

I send you this information for the benefit of the poor people, the mechanics and laboring men who could not vote for Senator in case Col. Green could have his way. GEO. WINN.

PAYMENT OF SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurrred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorizing the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Times.*

Watch Them!

There are men in high places in this state who ought to be breaking rock in the penitentiary for their connivance at and recent participation in fraud on the ballot.

They add to the infamy of their crime, and render themselves even more deserving of condign punishment, because they cowardly desert the dupes who execute their dishonest work when such are detected and caught.

It is the intention of the people of this state that the coming election shall be a fair one. The dishonest and corrupt practices of the past will not be permitted. The political thieves and robbers, who have hitherto plied their vocation at the ballot box, will be watched with vigilance, and every simple attempt to filch from the citizen his priceless ballot, by the tricks and artifices heretofore taught by Bourbon leaders, will be resisted. The guilty parties, whoever they may be, high and low, will be surely punished. It is the intention of the government that ballot-box thieves and election robbers and their accomplices shall be sent to and made to take their proper places in the striped ranks of the sneak-thieves and house-breakers who peck rock in the Albany Penitentiary.

The inspector or judge of election who fails to aid in securing an honest record of the votes which are offered, is a perjurer. It is his duty, under the law, to see that all ballots are put into the right box, and that they are fairly counted. He is subject to fine and imprisonment if he fails in this duty.

And so it is with Registrars who in anyway obstructs a voter in registering, provided that voter has complied with the requirements of law.

Argus eyed vigilance is on the watch all over the state, and as sure as the Federal Court meets, every election officer who fails or refuses to do his duty, or is guilty of dishonest and corrupt practices upon the franchise, will be promptly arrested, tried and punished.—*Raleigh Times.*

The Star has no wish to say about the state ticket being elected, but knows a man who will bet a thousand dollars on the election of the Liberal ticket of the state

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVIS'N SMITHFIELD		2 11
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 41
6 25	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 51
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	3 03
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 27	3 17
at 7 30		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
	1 00	A. & N. C. DIVISION GOLDSBORO		4 20
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 05	5 05
2 20	2 23	Falling Creek	5 23	5 23
2 31	2 36	KINSTON	5 33	5 43
2 50	2 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 10	4 21	Core Junc.	6 45	6 33
4 42	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERN	7 20	7 20
6 24	6 28	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 05	9 05
8 05	8 07	Sea Soucl Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 06	8 18	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 18		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:15 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 1 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:00 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 23 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.

may 14—tf

Sale of Land for Partition

CHARLES J HANFORD, BY HIS GENERAL GUARDIAN, CHARLES C. HANFORD and NICHOLS MORRIS, EX PARTE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed is and by said decree, will on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1882, at 12 M. at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, expose to sale, for public sale, or cash, the lands and premises in the petition in said cause described, and by said decree ordered to be sold, which said lands are situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover and the State of North Carolina, and are bounded and described as follows:

Lying on the east side of Front street, between Church and Castle streets, beginning at a point in the eastern line of Front street, one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet south of the southwestern intersection of Church street with said Front street, running thence south with the eastern line of Front street, one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Church street one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet, thence northwardly parallel with Front street, one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Church street one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet to the eastern line of Front street—the beginning.

This 1st day of October, 1882.

WARDEN BELLAMY, A Commissioner

JACKSONVILLE, N. C. Oct. 20th, 1882.

BART JOHNSTON Asst.) left Onslow Co., some 25 years ago. He was then owned by David Quinnipin of Duplin county. He left one child in Onslow named Frank, about one year old, mothers name Hasty, belonged to James Powell.

Bart Johnston is now said to be a worthy and an active man in Texas. Has some property as such as ourselves and wants all of the above said children. Any information will be thankfully received by

A. C. HUNTER

oct 20 7t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of Trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U.S. Congress

UDOLPHO WOLFE SCHNAPPS CO.,

Fayette— H. B. SYPE SONS, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, [illegible] Charlotte R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 5.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P M
Leave Florence	2.37 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	4.30 [illegible]
Arrive at Columbia	6 [illegible]
Leave Columbia	10.00 P M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10.20 P M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P M
Arrive at Florence	2.47 A M
Leave Florence	1.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R. C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

June 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 6.00 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.25 P M
Leave Weldon	1.21 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	6.00 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 40 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.05 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10.35 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P. M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 3 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

June 25-tf

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best [illegible] furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sept. 25, 1882, the following schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	5.05 P M
	Arrive at Charleston at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.— [illegible]
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.35 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT. Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8.00 A M
Arrive at Shelby	12.35 P M
Leave Shelby	1.30 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	5.30 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. G. JOHNSON, Gen'l Sup't. Jan. 2 tf Gen'l Superintendent.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 8, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 11, all trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at	4.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon at (Dinner only at Belfield.)	8.05 P M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at	1.05 P M
Arrive at Weldon at	5.05 P M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at	8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon	3.00 P M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at	2.05 P M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at	1.35 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at	5.30 P M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at	4.30 P M
Arrive at Petersburg at	8.45 P M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

Through cars or close connections between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Western and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will obtain their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are especially notified that they are liable to be delayed by the numerous mail trains not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains.

Feb 13-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND Repair Boots and Shoes in the very best workmanlike manner. Work guaranteed.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Second between Princess and Chesnut Sts apl 16-1y.

AMERICAN POLITICS,

BY

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1100 PAGES, History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and native history, information and ready reference. Sold only by subscription; but subscriptions sent direct will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D., as Publishing Company's option. Liberal terms to Agents. Most highly endorsed. Territory reserved. Now ready. Address PEERLESS PUBLISHING CO may 14 20 North Seventh street, Phila.

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOP ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Confederate shoes bought for Cash. A Confederate Sword attached. Call and see me. [illegible] tf

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.

J. D. STELLATER, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THE [illegible] is ready to serve the finest Lunch in the State. A Restaurant attached, where the best that can be had will be found at all hours. The best of wines and the purest whiskies are the only ones we employ. dec 11-1y

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work at reasonable rates. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making engagements elsewhere.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN, Holden between 2nd and 3rd Sts., Wilmington, N. C.

sept 25-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, 1882.

An Excuse for Impoliteness.

The following card we clip from Tuesday's issue of the *Star*. Mr. Boney evidently felt the necessity of repairing his reputation for courtesy, hence his card. But it will strike a man of ordinary sense as rather peculiar that the great Democratic guns should require so much time to load in order to meet the Republican and Liberal fire. As Mr. Boney mentions the 5th ward matter, we will merely suggest that as his speakers had a week to prepare their speeches, and as the Liberal speaker would have been sandwiched in between three of them, Mr. Boney must have had a very poor opinion of their ability to take care of themselves. Mr. King was only notified to get ready to speak one hour before the letter asking a division of time for him was sent.

As regards the second back down, Senator Vance had been notified that he was to speak; his speech was no doubt well digested (at any rate it ought to have been). The letter requesting a division of time was sent to Mr. Boney at 4 p. m., but he was out of town, and it was handed him immediately on his arrival (as Mr. B. says 5 p. m.) this gave Senator Vance three hours to get his speech ready, and Vance does not require three minutes, as any one knows.

But leaving all this out of the question taking Mr. Boney at his word, what are the facts? These, that Mr. Boney receives a written communication under cover, couched in respectful language, and after reading it returns a boosh answer verbally.

We have no fault to find with his declining the invitation to divide time, but when men endeavor to excuse their want of [common courtesy by such a flimsy pretext as this we propose to show it as it is:

In justice to Senator Vance and the Democratic party, I desire to state the facts regarding the joint discussion between Z. B. Vance and Hon. D. L. Russell, proposed for last Thursday night, the 26th of October.

On the 19th of October Capt. E. J. Pennypacker asked me if an arrangement could be made for a joint discussion between Vance and Russell, stating at the same time that he was not authorized to make the request, but would see the proper authorities and have it made. I told him that if S. H. Manning, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, would send me such a request over his own signature, *in due season to permit me to make arrangements, and not on the night of the proposed discussion, as had been done in the Fifth Ward case*, I would accept the proposition and arrange accordingly. I saw Captain Pennypacker two days later (on the 21st,) and he *again* promised to have the request sent to me. I waited until Wednesday night, 25th, when, not hearing from Manning, or any one else, in regard to the joint discussion, I made up the programme for our procession for Vance on Thursday night. *At 5 o'clock on Thursday evening* Daniel Howard handed me a communication which I publish below.—Knowing that the Republican Executive Committee had had the matter under consideration for a week, and having made an especial request of Capt Pennypacker that the arrangement should not be deferred until the last minute, I considered their course in withholding their request so discourteous as to make a written reply unnecessary, and merely told Howard that I had no reply to make.

G. J. BONEY,
Ch'm'n Dem. Ex. Com.

Political Impudence.

The good people of the Wilmington district should not fail to remember that W. J. Green, who prides himself so much on his ancestry, has, as far as can be ascertained, never cast a vote in the district which he desires to represent. It is moreover confidently asserted that he dodged the prohibition question. He is brazen enough to ask the votes of the people for one of the most honored positions in the land, with whom he has not been until very recently in any manner identified. We suppose of course that this same apostle of the ancient aristocracy and pedigree superiority, will cant a great deal on the stump about carpet baggers and the like, omitting to let the people know that he is a prince of political adventurers. We presume, however, that Canaday will hold him strictly to the record and the facts, and such being the case, we take it the people will rebuke his insolence to the tune of a crushing defeat.—*Raleigh Times.*

The bourbon tocsin have been on hand in Raleigh the past eight or nine days in large numbers. It is usual on such occasions that they concoct huge schemes for the operation of their willing tools. We will doubtless hear of some of their machinations, and we will do our best to put the people on their guard. As the election day approaches, we may look out for all kinds of devilry. If possible, they will defy the all mighty, to turn over so foul, to carry out their nefarious plans. We warn our friends to be on the alert, and report every violation of law to the proper authorities. We have a District Attorney who will not hesitate to do his full duty, and promptly bring to punishment all who, in any manner, obstruct the ends of justice.—*Raleigh News.*

An Injustice.

We have noticed going the rounds of the state press a supposed conversation between Senators Vance and Ransom, which we believe first appeared in the *State Journal*. The subject of the conversation was the division of Senator Ransom's salary as Senator before Vance got in. It is generally known that it was agreed between these two cronic office seekers as a condition precedent to Ransom's appointment that the salary should be divided. Vance is supposed to be "boning" Ransom for his half of the salary and Ransom is made to say, "I got my check, but then you know I have been out so long that I had to spend most of it to square up some matters that I was into." This is a manifest injustice to our Style and Pedigree Senator, and we protest against such injustice unless the reporter can plead ignorance of the facts. The very idea of Senator Ransom's "squaring up anything, unless a bankrupt notice may be called "squaring up" matters! Why, the wine supper he gave at the Yarboro House when he was elected six years ago has not been "squared up" for yet, and notes with his name to them can be bought at a heavy discount any day. Squaring up," indeed. Apologize and make the amende honerable. And he has for two years owed a poor tailor for two suits of clothing, and he all the time drawing $5,000 per annum. He answers no letters and pays no bills.

Every man who wishes to do so has a right to vote a folded, secret ballot All he has to do is to tell the poll holder to whom he hands his folded ballot, which box it is to go into, whether it be judges, congressional, legislature or county.

Democratic Record on Internal Revenue.

The people of this state know how Ransom, the Vances, Scales, Dowd, Cox, Shachelford, Green, Latham, Davis, Bennett, Jarvis and the rest have been denouncing the Revenue system from one end of the state to the other. Will it be believed that every one of these demagogues who had opportunity voted for the most odious features of the Revenue law, and can it be doubted that any one of the others would have given the same vote had he been in congress at the time?

The first of these odious features is that which empowers the Revenue officer to detroy the stilling apparatus of the farmer, if of less value than five hundred dollars, where the officer has reason to believe it was set up for the purpose of illicit distillation and not registered, or that it had been so used, and then throw the burden of proof on the owner to show it had not been so used, or was so used without his knowledge or consent, before he can recover damages for the illegal destruction of his property. This power to destroy is confined to the still and fixtures of the farmer-distiller, and does not extend to the destruction of the stills and fixturers of the wealthy professional distillers. And yet, notwithstanding the cant and hypocracy of the prohibition Democratic orators, every Democratic member of Congress from this state voted in 1879, to retain this provision of the law, viz: Messrs. Joseph J. Davis, W. M. Robbins, Alfred M. Scales, Walter L. Steele, Robert B. Vance, Alfred M. Waddell, and Jessie J. Yeates.

The other outrageous feature of the law is that which authorizes the arrest, without warrant or other process, of any person found in the act of operating any illicit distillery, and the draging of him forthwith before a judicial officer to be committed to jail. The latitude give to the words "in the acts of operating an illicit distillery," has led to the arrest and imprisonment, without redress, if innocent men employed in their lawful vocations suspicion that they were the persons owning or operating the illicit still. And Messrs. Davis, Robbins, Scales, Steel, Vance, Waddell and Yeates voted to retain that provision!

The record thus produced has been made up from the official documents to confound Msj. W. M. Robbins, who has persistently denied he ever gave such votes.

What do the people of the Seventh District think of Maj. Robbins, and what do the people of the state think of their Democratic representatives as a whole?

SAMPSON Co., Oct., 17th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words about old Sampson county. She is rallying her forces and getting ready for the 7th of November next. She has been in the background for a long time, but is alive now to her true interests and will poll a surprisinly large vote next month for Canaday and the Republican and Liberal tickets.

Number of our citizens who have never before voted other than a Democratic ticket, are now declaring their intention to support Canaday and the Liberals. Yours truly,

S. W. FRYERSON.

He Speaks from Experience.

BUCARAM. Ga., July 5, 1882.

H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs—I have been taking your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's disease, and find it the best I ever saw or heard of.

DAVID BOWLING.

Lookout for Fraud.

We have been informed that Horace Bagg, chairman of the board of county commissioners, made the following remarks: "That he would comply with the law before election, but would throw every obstacle in the way of the negroes voting on election day." The gentleman who overheard him say this is a man standing and character. How is this for a free ballot and fair count? Mr. Bagg had bitter go slow or Albany will catch him before long.

New Phase of the Color Line.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a friend at Statesville. The Judge referred to is Judge Furches:

The Judge says that in Barringer Township that he found out that three prominent Democrats had been to a negro meeting and offered the negroes that for every ten votes they would give the Democrats, they, the Democrates, would give the negroes an office; have them appointed magistrates, county commissioners, &c. The names of the Democrats were Frank Johnson, John Boger and L. C. Perry. Judge Furches charged it upon them in his speech and had the colored people present to prove the offer; he says that he never saw such a disconcerted crowd in his life, as the Democrats were who were present. The effect was wonderful. The parties admitted the fact but alleged that the negroes were not to be put in office until they had time to become qualified, &c.

The Democracy on the "color line!" An office to the negroes for every ten votes! Oh! our prophetic soul, the Anglo Saxons! Help us, Sambo, or we sink! What, put niggers in office over the Anglo Saxon?

The facts developed in the foregoing extract is enough to damn the entire bourbon crowd in the state. Publicly they endeavor to inflame the passions of the white people against the negro, and privately they appeal to the passions and cupidity of the negro for their own selfish ends and regardless of the consequences. And it may be that these men will induce some weak colored men to heed them and vote with them, or at least stay away from the polls on election day. The colored man who does so should be shunned by his race. And the negroes to be bought in this way are not to be put in office until they have time to become qualified." The negro is not to be fooled by such stuff as this. He knows the chance of office he would have under bourbon rule—he knows how he has fared in this regard since the bourbons got possession of the state, and he knows, too, that if the bourbons had their way he would not be permitted to give the vote they now try to fool him out of.

How does Ransom's color line speech agree with this?

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Oct. 26, '82.

EDITOR POST:—I was on my way to Fayetteville some time in May last, and I was lame and could hardly walk. Mr. W. J. Green came along in his carriage, with no one but his colored driver. I requested a ride to the city. He turned and pointed out his wagon, which was immediately in his rear and ordered his driver to give me a ride, which I accepted with thanks. But there has lately come a change over Col. Green, he now is as polite as any one could expect of a gentleman. I suppose from what I can hear he is a candidate for congress. I am a Democrat, and have always voted the Democratic ticket, but I cannot and will not vote for Mr. Green; other men may do as they please. But I hear Mr. Canaday served in the confederate army for four years days; he made a good soldier, and I never will go back on an honorable soldier. Green was in the confederate army for about six months, and then went home and stood by the home guard faithfully.

WOUNDED CONFEDERATE.

Deserves and Should Receive.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been used in my family with good results.—The remedy deserves and should receive the highest recommendation.

JUDGE ROBERT J. ELLIOTT.

LITTLE SUGAR LOAF,
Bladen Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—As the day of the election draweth nigh we hear of the Democrats leaving their old ship and coming over to the Liberals, crying forgive us this day our many years of Democracy, and lead us now in the line with the Liberals; thy will be done in North Carolina as was done it Virginia.

The Liberals seem to be wide awake in Bladen, and full of confidence. I had occasion to visit Pine Log, Monday the 23d inst., and heard the speeches of the various county officers. The speeches were forcible, instructive and full of life.

Now, Mr. Editor, if all things work well, which we hope for, and we have not the slightest shadow of a doubt of our success, I think we can repeat with firmness on the 7th day of November next, as did one of the noble Generals during the Revolutionary war, on one occasion, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

Very respectfully,

T. B. SMITH.

[Correspondence State Journal.]

Worth Reading—A Proposition

KENANSVILLE, Oct. 14, 1882.

[The following is a private letter to a friend, not intended for publication. It is from an honest, clear headed member of the fraternity of the people.—ED.]

I seldom say anything about elections but vote for the best men.

There is one thing I detest and that is fraud. It carries a train of evils along with it—such as lies, deceit, oppression, &c. I want every man to vote as he pleases, without being pursuaded, threatened, abused or ridiculed; for all these are a species of intimidation which ought to be severely punished.

The convention of 1875, aided by the legislature of 1875-'77 perpetrated the greatest fraud upon the people of this state I ever knew. They wanted to suppress the great principle of Republican government, that majorities must rule, but fearing to make that amendment, lest the people should refuse to ratify it, the convention of '75 stealthily added sec. 13 to article 7 of the constitution of 1868, without defining what was intended. The people ratified without seeing or knowing the trap set, and on the 27th day of February, 1877, the legislature sprung the trap and deprived the people of the privilege of voting for justices of the peace county commissioners, &c. Now fearing the result, Vance, Ransom and Green are telling the people they are not wedded to any particular form of county government, and if the people are dissatisfied all they have to do is to instruct their members, and the legislature will repeal the odious act of February 27th 1877. Oh! frightened are you? Then tell the truth and don't try to deceive the people again, for a repeal of the act of February 27, 1877, would not restore article of the constitution of 1868, if it ever lost its force, which I seriously doubt. But I will not argue that point here. The only way to restore the people's rights of electing officers will be to pass a bill by three-fifths majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly and submit the same to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election for ratification. See section 2, article 13, state constitution.

Now I make this plain, just and simple proposition. Let every Liberal and Republican candidate declare himself in favor of the passage of a bill by the next General Assembly to give the election of justices of the peace, county commissioners and senators to Congress to the people, and to submit it if properly passed to the people at the next general election for ratification; when it ratified it will be a constitutional amendment. Let every candidate require of his opponent his assent and pledge to such a measure. Have no wavering, and let us see who are in favor of the people ruling and who opposed.

The Republic is founded on labor. Republicanism means protection to that labor. Protection to labor means the education and elevation of the masses, good homes, good clothes, good schools, good food; and in a word, comfort and health instead of squalid misery and disease.

A FREE VOTE AND FAIR COUNT.

Let every voter in the state read and remember this. that the United States protects him by law in his right to vote as evidenced by the following extracts from the U. S. revised statutes.

By section 5,512, revised statutes of the United States, among other things it is provided that:

"If, at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the congress of the United States, any person * * * by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevents or hinders any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, * * * he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three years, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution."

This section of the law is cognate to section 5,506, but is more specific in its provisions, and is in language broad enough to cover any interference with the right of a voter to register, either by offers of a voter to register, either by offers or promises of reward, or threats of violence or any punishment whatever.

But the law not only denounces as a criminal act any unwarranted intermeddling whereby a man is prevented or hindered from registering, or otherwise qualifying himself to vote, but gives to the injured party a right of action against the wrongdoer for damage, to be recovered in the Circuit Court of the United States.

Section 1,980 of the revised statutes provides:

"If two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice-President, or as a member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, * * * the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators."

The section next following, 1,981 gives a like remedy against every person or persons, who, having knowledge that any of the injuries specified in section 1,980, are about to be committed, and who having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so.

Again by section 2,005 revised statutes, it is provided that:

"When, under the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, every such person or officer shall give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote."

And by section 2,006, that:

"Every person or officer charged with the duty specified in the preceding section, who refuses or knowingly omits to give full effect to that section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved by such refusal or omission, to be recovered by an action on the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just."

The right to register, and to vote, and to advocate, even, the election of a candidate are regarded by the law, as is evident from the foregoing provisions as rights of property, for an injury to which the citizen may be compensated in damages.

In view, and because of the harm resulting to the common weal by the prevention or suppression of a free vote in the selection of officers to fill places of public trust, the law denounces them as high crimes, and inflicts upon the perpetrators thereof heavy penalties.

Because the right to have a voice in the choice of public agents or servants, is a necessary and high privilege, the laws gives a right to sue for damages any person who is guilty of an infraction thereof, just as it furnishes a remedy for any other violation of rights of property; and in some cases the damages are fixed at five hundred dollars, and in others the amount is left to the discretion of the jury.

Let the people take due notice of these provisions of the law, and govern themselves accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05@
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	6 00
Flour " "	5 50@ 7 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	2 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 00
D S Sides, per lb	13½
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	14
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	20
Chickens, a piece	20@40
Beef Cattle per lb	3@5
Sheep, per head	2 25@ 3 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	14@20
Molasses, per gal	25@50
Bagging, per lb	13@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Oct. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 50½ cents. Sales of 70 casks at 51 cents, and 100 do at 50½ cts per gallon. Market quiet.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. With sales 1000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $3 00 for Soft and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted firm. Sales of 250 bales on a basis of 10½ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 13-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 13-16	" "
Middling,	10½	" "
Good Middling.	10½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	328 bales
Spirits turpentine,	126 casks
Rosin,	588 bbls
Tar,	124 "
Crude turpentine,	57 "

Oct. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 50 cts per gallon Sales of 325 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm Sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10½ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10 5-16	" "
Good Middling,	10 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1269 bales
Spirits Turpentine	122 casks
Rosin,	502 bbls
Tar,	124 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	142 bbls

Oct. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 50 cents. Sales of 40 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—Market firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 10½

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	705 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	159 casks
Rosin,	714 bbls
Tar,	142 bbls
Crude Turpentine	44 bbls

Oct. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cts. per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receips at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales of 400 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 13 16	" "
Low Middling,	9 11-16	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	692 bales
Spirits Turpentine	208 casks
Rosin	824 bbls
Tar,	189 bbls
Crude Turpentine	124 bbls

Oct. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1,-35 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations, Sales of receipts at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 10½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOG CHOLERA.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

THE FARMERS REJOICING!

MORRIS'

Vegetable Compound

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

READ ONE OF THE MANY LETTERS being received daily. Shipped to any part of the Union on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circulars as the reliability of this medicine.

I respectfully refer to the endorsements below. Prepared by

A. H. MORRIS,
Teacheys, N. C.

Col. L. L. POLK & Co., agents, Raleigh. Dr. JNO. H. HILL & SONS, Goldsboro. A. W. ROWLAND, Wilson, N. C. ERNEST T. HIGGINS, No. 138 West Baltimore st. Baltimore, Md., general agent for the Western States.

Testimonials.

Rockfish Bridge, Pender County, N. C. March 21, 1882.

Mr. Morris—Dear Sir—By request I send your a statement. You ask me to say exactly what your medicine did for my sick hogs. The facts are these. My neighbors hogs were dying up, and mine were also taken sick with vomiting, and one of them died before I could get to you, and some of the rest were so bad off they could not eat, but as soon as I could get your medicine I applied it according to directions, and my hogs commenced to improve and got well without loosing any more. My neighbors all praise it. Respectfully, &c.

E. J. ROCKHILLE.

Duplin County, March 16th, 1882.
Post Office, Wallace, N. C.

Mr. Morris—Sir—I received the hog medicine that you sent me, requesting me to try it on my hogs which were dying up at the time with cholera. I will now say that I gave it according to your directions, and have not lost a hog since, and they have all recovered and are doing well. I can recommend your medicine as the best remedy that I have ever tried.

Very respectfully, NATHAN BATTS.

Cameron, N. C., March 14th, 1882.

Mr. A. H. Morris—Dear Sir—Since I commenced using your preparation I have lost two hogs that were too far gone when I got it. All the rest that were sick are doing well. I had one that would not eat, so I gave a dose to him in the morning and at night he ate with the rest. It is undoubtedly the best remedy I have ever tried.

Respectfully, M. T. RIVERBARK.

Duplin County, N. C., March 20th, 1882.

Morris' Hog Cholera Medicine arrested the cholera in my hogs. JAS. TEACHEY.

Inland Creek Township, Duplin Co., N. C. March 15, 1882. Post Office Wallace.

Mr. Morris—Your medicine received, directions followed. My hogs are cured and doing well, and I will say further, that the hogs I had that had not taken sick, your medicine improved so rapidly that I sold them for $1 25 more than I could have got for them last week. It will pay to give it when they are put up, if one wishes to put on foods or regularly. In fact I feel that my hogs are insured.

Yours, &c., J. S. TEACHEY.

Duplin County, N. C., March 21st, 1882. Post Office Wallace.

Mr. Morris—Dear Sir—After giving all the remedies for a hog that I could get, and having concluded that nothing would save him (his head was badly swollen, with a very thick scab over it) and when you asked me to try your remedy I thought I would try it to satisfy you, but after giving the medicine according to directions I was surprised to find the hog getting well, and am glad to say I can safely say that it is a good medicine for swine.

Respectfully, JOHN SAVAGE.

Teacheys, N. C., March 22d, 1882.

I will state that I gave Mr. Morris permission to use his remedy on one of my hogs that would not eat, thinking it would kill him in a few days, which it did not do, but one of my hogs that was not sick died, and I believe that after the medicine had the good day that it commenced doing with four hogs that were sick it now doing well. J. C. MCMILLAN.

Duplin County, March 20th, 1882.

My hogs had the cholera and I applied to Mr. Morris for his remedy, which I gave according to his directions, and my hogs all got well. I am satisfied that it is a good medicine for hogs.

G. S. MCMILLAN.

Duplin County, N. C. May 8th, 1882.

My hogs and also my father's hogs were dying up with the cholera, and we sent and bought a package of Morris' Compound and gave it as directed, and our hogs all got well. We think the remedy is one that was too far gone when we got it, but the rest are all well at this time. It is certainly a good remedy for hog cholera.

D. W. TURNER, Jr.

Magnolia, N. C., May 6th, 1882.

Mr. A. H. Morris.—Dear Sir—My stock of hogs had been on the decline for several years, until a few weeks ago when I obtained some of your medicine for Hog Cholera. Being away from home myself, my sons drove 15 to 18 hogs per day to me and on my return home this week I find my sows, pigs and shoats all much improved. I am fully satisfied that it is a good medicine, and will if properly used by our farmers, result in great good to the country.

Respectfully, J. W. TAYLOR.

Duplin County, N. C., Oct. 13th, 1882.

My hogs were in a very low state. The more I fed them the worse they looked and I thought that I would loose all of them. Having heard of the great discovery of A. H. Morris, I bought a package, and to my great surprise my hogs improved rapidly, shedding off nicely. I gave it according to directions. It has a great reputation in this country. PATRICK URMER.

Teacheys, Duplin county, N. C., Oct. 11th, '82.

To the Public.—I know a majority of the persons referred to above, and they are gentlemen and farmers of large experience.

A member of the Criminal Court of Duplin county. Oct 27

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

B. L. Perry . . . Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each day.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Excursion Tickets will be sold to all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
may 14dtf

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